This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1-17 (canceled).

18 (new). A method of manufacturing a temperature compensation member, comprising:

preparing at least one powder selected from a group including crystal powder, crystallizable glass powder, and partially-crystallized glass powder;

preparing at least one additive selected from a group including amorphous glass powder, glass powder prepared by a sol-gel method, sol, and gel;

mixing said at least one powder and said at least one additive to produce a mixture; and

firing the mixture to produce said temperature compensation member of a sintered body which contains crystals exhibiting anisotropy in coefficient of thermal expansion and has a negative coefficient of thermal expansion.

19 (new). The method according to claim 18, wherein said crystal powder is at least one kind of powder selected from a group including silicate, phosphate, titanate, and oxides of La, Nd, V, and Ta.

20 (new). The method according to claim 18, wherein said crystal powder is β-eucryptite crystal powder prepared by a solid-phase method.

21 (new). The method according to claim 18, wherein said powder has an average particle size of 50 μm or less.

22 (new). The method according to claim 18, wherein the coefficient of thermal expansion falls within a range of -10 to -120 x $10^{-7}/°C$ in a temperature range of -40 to 100°C.

23 (new). The method according to claim 18, wherein said at least one power is of 50 - 99.9 vol%, said additive being of 0.1 - 50 vol%.

24 (new). A method of manufacturing a temperature compensation member, comprising firing at least one of crystallizable glass powder and partially-crystallized glass powder to produce said temperature compensation member of a sintered body which contains crystals exhibiting anisotropy in coefficient of thermal expansion and has a negative coefficient of thermal expansion.

25 (new). The method according to claim 24, wherein said powder has an average particle size of 50 μm or less.

26 (new). The method according to claim 24, wherein the coefficient of thermal expansion falls within a range of -10 to -120 x

$10^{-7}/°C$ in a temperature range of -40 to 100°C.

27 (new). The method according to claim 24, further comprising:

preparing at least one additive selected from a group including amorphous glass powder, glass powder prepared by a sol-gel method, sol, and gel; and

mixing said at least one additive with said at least one.

28 (new). A method of manufacturing a temperature compensation member, comprising:

preparing crystal powder;

preparing at least one additive selected from a group including amorphous glass powder, glass powder prepared by a sol-gel method, sol, and gel;

mixing said crystal powder and said at least one additive to produce a mixture; and

firing the mixture to produce said temperature compensation member of a sintered body which contains crystals exhibiting anisotropy in coefficient of thermal expansion and has a negative coefficient of thermal expansion.

29 (new). The method according to claim 28, wherein said crystal powder is at least one kind of powder selected from a group including silicate, phosphate, titanate, and oxides of La, Nd, V, and Ta.

30 (new). The method according to claim 28, wherein said crystal

powder is β-eucryptite crystal powder prepared by a solid-phase method.

31 (new). The method according to claim 28, wherein said powder has an average particle size of 50 μm or less.

32 (new). The method according to claim 28, wherein the coefficient of thermal expansion falls within a range of -10 to -120 x 10^{-7}/°C in a temperature range of -40 to 100°C.

33 (new). The method according to claim 28, wherein said crystal power is of 50 - 99.9 vol%, said additive being of 0.1 - 50 vol%.

34 (new). A method of manufacturing a temperature compensation member, comprising:

preparing crystal powder;

preparing at least one of crystallizable glass powder and partially-crystallized glass powder;

mixing said crystal powder and said at least one to produce a mixture; and

firing the mixture to produce said temperature compensation member of a sintered body which contains crystals exhibiting anisotropy in coefficient of thermal expansion and has a negative coefficient of thermal expansion.

35 (new). The method according to claim 34, wherein said crystal

powder is at least one kind of powder selected from a group including silicate, phosphate, titanate, and oxides of La, Nd, V, and Ta.

36 (new). The method according to claim 34, wherein said crystal powder is β-eucryptite crystal powder prepared by a solid-phase method.

37 (new). The method according to claim 34, wherein said powder has an average particle size of 50 μm or less.

38 (new). The method according to claim 34, wherein the coefficient of thermal expansion falls within a range of -10 to -120 x 10^{-7}/°C in a temperature range of -40 to 100°C.

39 (new). The method according to claim 34, wherein said crystal powder is of 30 - 99 vol%, said at least one being of 1 - 70 vol%.

40 (new). The method according to claim 34, further comprising:

preparing at least one additive selected from a group including amorphous glass powder, glass powder prepared by a sol-gel method, sol, and gel; and

mixing said at least one additive with said at least one.